Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1803. [No. 934.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Ozmburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Plaids,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Woollen and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Dec. 10.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 10.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,

And are now opening, and will be ready for sale in a few days,

Their Fall supply of Goods:

Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coatings, fearnoughts, duffile blankets, point and rose do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thicks, cadders, kerseymeres, swansdowns, velvets, corduroys and thicksetts, Scotch carpeting, Brussels no. stuffs and corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens, stine and sewing twine, threads and sewing silks.

And have on Hand,

70 hhds. Sugar,
4 do. Jamaica Rum,
12000 lbs. Green Coffee,
2000 bushels salt.

Oct. 26. d

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street, near the corner of Prince street, a handsome assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens'

SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and without heels.
Spangled kid, with and without heels.
Misses Morocco and leather.
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a number of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29. d3m

JAMES S. SCOTT

TAILOR,

Has received his FALL assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, by the yard, or make up, on the shortest notice to suit the taste of any:

Amongst which are the following;

SUPERFINE black, blue, drab, claret, cinnamon, bottle green, different shades; light, dark, and Oxford mixtures; also, one piece superfine milled French blue, suitable for cloaks; cassimeres, velvets, velveteens and cords all colors; fancy swandowns, Russian ditto, silk moleskin & velvet;—with a number of different coloured coatings and napt frizes, some of which are milled;—flannels, twilled and plain, fashionable and plain buttons, &c. &c.

☞ *Four good Journeymen wanted immediately.*

October 27. d

Wm. H. and ENOCH M. LYLES,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Franklin, from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their NEW STORE, on KING-STREET, next door to BENNETT and WATTS's,

A general and well selected Assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Nov. 5. d

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals, their assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which are now opening at their Warehouse the upper end of Fairfax street.

Oct. 26. d3m

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King-Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30. d

Just received,

And for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE,

A few hundred bushels

RHODE ISAND POTATOES.

11th M. 10. d

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. dtf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Missing—supposed to be stolen, a large SILVER WATCH, double gilt, capped and jewelled, makers name M. Tobias, & Co. Bell Dock, London, No. 2554—second hand, with a stop; I. McK. engraved on the pendant; the hour, second, and minute hand of gold. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the watch, and Ten Dollars more on the conviction of the thief. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 28. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2. d

JUST PUBLISHED

By CORNAN *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*

DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at Alexandria, during the months of August, September, and October; giving a detail of that sickness, and of some of the views of Providence, in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,

Containing facts, relative to the origin of the sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors of the Committee of Health, and the contributions for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1. d

PUBLIC SALE.

SOME of the Legatees of the late Mr. William Triplett, having objected to a division of the decedant's estate, which he recommended in his will to be done, we, therefore, as executors, will expose to public sale, at Round Hill, his late residence, on Wednesday the 14th of December next, ALL THE ESTATE, real and personal, of which the died seized.

The ROUND HILL Tract, containing nearly four hundred acres, is a most desirable and healthy situation, on which is built a brick house one story high, fifty four feet long, and eighteen feet wide; four rooms on the lower floor, with a fire place and closets in each and a passage eight feet wide; three rooms upstairs, two of them with fire places, a good cellar and kitchen under the house: a framed barn, dairy, stables for ten horses, carriage house, two corn houses, one granary, meat house, and quarters, well calculated for the accommodation of thirty negroes; an apple orchard of excellent fruit, and a garden paled in. This farm is well known to be one of most productive in the county, and now in a high and improved state, being well fenced and divided into convenient fields for farming; there are eighty acres of timothy meadow, producing from eighty to one hundred tons a year; fifty acres of new meadow may be made and watered at a small expence. The crops of small grain have generally been from 500 to 600 bushels, and of corn 300 barrels.

Near this lies another Tract of about four hundred acres, heavily timbered with pine, oak and hickory, with good springs and fine high, healthy situations for building; the post road, from north to south, passes thro' those two tracts, which affords two excellent stands for taverns, and also for tan yards, being not more than eight miles from Alexandria and sixteen from Washington.

Also, another Tract lying on the main branch of Tillot's creek, about two miles from Colchester, on which Mr. William Triplett now lives, containing upwards of 100 acres; the building is a good farm house, in a healthy situation, a good orchard and fine water.

At the same time and place will be sold, thirty valuable SLAVES, men, women and children; some plate, a watch, books, (among which are some valuable classics) household furniture, and beds of a good quality, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, a coachee and harness, one waggon and cart, farming utensils, horses, mule, one yoke of excellent oxen, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

The terms of sale for the land are, one third payable on the day of sale, (at which time deeds will be made the purchaser) one third in six months, and the other third in 12 months, with interest from the day of sale. A deed of trust will be taken to secure the two last payments. The Negroes will be sold at 12 months credit, and the other property at a credit of nine months: for all sums over twenty dollars bonds, with approved security will be required of the purchasers.

Major George Triplett, on the premises, will shew the land, with a correct plat & survey lately made by Col. Wm. Payne, County Surveyor, at the instance of the executors. The title papers will be exhibited on the day of sale by

CHALES LITTLE, AND GEORGE TRIPLETT, } *Executors.*

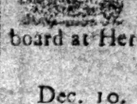
The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is disposed of.

Nov. 12.

LANDING

At Metchants' Wharf, and for sale from on board the ship Diligent, captain Boyd, from Liverpool,

A Cargo of Stoved Salt.



For Charter or Sale,

The Ship PRESIDENT,

about 240 tons burthen, two years old, and a fast sailer. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

Nov. 26. d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Schooner

GEN. PINCKNEY,

a fine new vessel, built on this river, of about 520 barrels, well found, and in complete order to proceed immediately to sea. Apply to

Robt. T. Hooe and Co.

Nov. 4. d

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner Patience,

107 tons burthen, sixteen months old, sails fast and is in fine order to receive a cargo. For terms apply on board at Herbert's wharf, or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Dec. 10. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the W. Indies,

The fast sailing

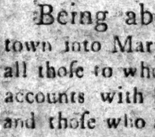
Schooner Betsey,

JAMES M'KENZIE, Master.

For terms apply to the Master on board.

Dec. 8. d6t

For Freight or Charter,



The Ship CATO,

ELEAZER FREEMAN

Master;

burthen 450 hhds. Tobacco, a strong, staunch vessel. Apply to

Lawrason and Smoot,
Robert Young,
William Yeaton.

Oct. 6. d

Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Ship HERO,

burthen 200 tons or thereabouts, said ship will carry 300 hhds. or 2000 bls.

Has on board for sale,

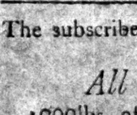
20 pipes HOLLAND GIN.

For terms apply to the Master on board.

Thomas Cole.

Oct. 17. d

For New-York,



The Brig CYRUS,

JOHN JOHNSON, Master:

For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board, lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf, or to J. G. LADD.

Nov. 25. d

Notice.

Being about to remove from this town into Maryland, near Broad Creek, requests all those to whom I am indebted to leave their accounts with R. I. Taylor, Esq. for settlement, and those who are indebted to me will please pay the amount to Mr. Taylor, whose receipt will be sufficient.

T. HAMILTON.

Nov. 28. d6t

PETER NOWLAND,

HAIR DRESSER, *ROYAL STREET,*

Has just received,

In addition to his former stock, a fresh assortment

OF

PERFUMERY,

Patent Lamps, Gentlemens' Writing Desks, with Dressing Apparatus complete, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of London draught Hair which will be made up into fashionable Grecian Wigs, Frizetts, &c. &c.

Nov. 26. d2w

The subscriber has for sale at his store in Union Street,

All kinds of Groceries.

1000 lbs. of first quality Rhode Island cheese large potatoes, excellent sweet cyder, by the barrel, butter by the firkin, R. I. apples, cranberries, fresh English walnuts, loaf and brown sugar, by the barrel, codfish, by the hundred or pound, onions by the hundred or single bunch, raisins, oranges and limes, best S. vegetable, fresh almonds and nutmegs, excellent N. England knit stockings, gloves and mittens, fit to encounter the ice.

A. WILLIS.

December 6. d.

NOTICE.

☞ *THE Members of the Washington Society of Alexandria will please to take notice, that a regular stated meeting of said society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Wednesday the 14th day of this month, at 11 o'clock* A. M. *where the punctual attendance of the members is requested.*

By order of the President.

George Deneale, Sec'ry.

December 9.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at JAMES KENNEDY's, senior, Book and Stationary Store,

Blackstone's Commentaries

ON

The Laws of England:

A new and elegant edition, in five vols. octavo—Equal, if not superior, to the British, and to Americans infinitely more valuable, as it contains

NOTES OF REFERENCE

TO

The Constitution and Laws

OF

The Federal Government of the U. States,

AND OF

The Commonwealth of Virgina:

WITH

An Appendix to each Volume,

CONTAINING

Short Tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form

A connected View of the Laws of Virginia, as a member of the Federal Union.

By St. GEO. TUCKER,

Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

King street, Nov. 18. d

Valuabe Property for Sale,

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

Will positively be sold on Thursday the 29th day of this month on the premises,

Eighty-three acres of LAND,

adjoining the Town of Alexandria, formerly the property of Mr. Baldwin Dade, *and now owned by* Col. Nathaniel Pendleton, *of New York.*

This Land lies at the upper end of the Town, and fronts on the river Potomac, so as to include two good Fisheries, and runs back between the Town and Mr. Dade's present dwelling house, crosses the George town road, and runs between the race ground, and Messrs. Fendall's, Conway's, Simms's, and Fitzhugh's Lots, to Mr. Charles Alexander's back line, known by North 17 —that part of the Land lying between the river and the George-town road, has been laid off into Lots of two acres corresponding with the squares in Town, and Fairfax, Royal, Pitt, St. Asaph, Washington, and Columbus streets extended, with cross streets of the same width, and will be sold in whole or half squares; the Land west of the George town road will be sold in lots of from two to five acres each, as may best accomodate purchasers. Considerable trouble has been taken to render the title clear, and freed from every possible incumbrance or prospect of litigation.

The terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money payable on the first day of March next, and the remainder in nine and eighteen months, a negociable note will be required for the first payment, and a security on the property for the balance. This property is beautifully situated for building Lots, lying in a long slip from the river to the top of the hill, which ranges with Mr. Dulany's house, and the whole of it fronting with a full view of the Town, and extending back to a range of highly improved meadows; the platt and survey made by Col. Gilpin, may be seen at any time on application to

Charles Simms,
George Deneale,
Edmund J. Lee, } Attornies in fact for
Nathaniel Pendleton.

December 9. d

HENNING'S

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

For Sale at

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY's Book Store, King street.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the Case of JAMES SMITH, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS

a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against James Smith, of Dumfries, in the state of Virgina, Merchant, and he having been declared a Bankrupt—he is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners, in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 9th, and Saturday the 17th days of this present month, December, and Monday, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on each day, at the Commissioner's Office, (the house of Benjamin Parke) in the town of Fredericksburg—and make a full disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors may attend to prove their debts; at the second meeting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall direct.

BENJAMIN PARKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Fredericksburg, Dec. 1, 1803. } d

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, October 25.

DEBATE on the LOUISIANA TREATY.

CONTINUED.

Mr. J. Randolph said that a sense of duty alone could have induced him to rise at that late hour. He wished to call the attention of the committee to a stipulation in the treaty of London. Here Mr. R. read an extract from the 3d article of that treaty whereby the United States are pledged not to impose on imports in British vessels from their territories in America, adjacent to the U. States, any higher duties than would be paid upon such imports, if brought into our Atlantic ports in American bottoms. In this case, he said, gentlemen could not avail themselves of the distinction taken by his friend from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) between a territory and a state, even if they were so disposed, since the ports in question were *ports of a state.* The ports of New York, on the lakes, were as much ports of that state, as the city of New York, itself—They had their custom house officers, were governed by the same regulations, as other ports,—duties were exacted at them; and yet, under the article of the British treaty which had been just read, British bottoms could and did enter them subject to no higher duties than were paid by American bottoms in the Atlantic ports. Mr. R. said that he did not mean to affirm that this exemption made by the treaty of London was constitutional, so long as a distinction prevailed between American and British bottoms in other ports. He had never given a vote to carry that treaty into effect; but he hoped the gentlemen from Connecticut, both of whom he believed had done so; one of whom, at least, he knew had been a conspicuous advocate of that treaty; he hoped that gentleman (Mr. Griswold) would inform the committee how he got over the constitutional objection to this article of the treaty of London, which he had endeavored to urge against that under discussion. How could the gentleman with the opinion which he now holds, agree to admit British bottoms into certain ports, on the same terms on which American bottoms were admitted into American ports, generally? Thereby making that very difference, giving that very preference to these particular ports of certain states, which he tells us cannot constitutionally be given to the port of New Orleans; although that port is not within any state, and if his (Mr. Griswold's) doctrine be correct, not even within the United States.

The gentleman from Connecticut professed a wish that this important discussion should be conducted with moderation and candor. In this sentiment he concurred; he was therefore altogether unprepared, after this preamble, to hear the gentleman from Connecticut represent the treaty in question as conceding the most valuable commercial privileges to France and Spain, and thereby sapping the very foundation of our own carrying trade. In the spirit of candor, the stipulations in question would be viewed, not as conceding advantages in trade to those nations, but as securing them to ourselves. The article in qestion did indeed profess to grant, for a limited time, to French and Spanish vessels, laden with the products of their respective countries, admission into the ports of the ceded territory, on equal terms with our own ships. But although, nominally an advantage has been conceded to these nations, substantially their situation was changed for the worse, and the benefit in fact conferred on us. For what were our rights in these ports, and what were theirs, setting aside the treaty? The treaty then had rendered our situation more eligible and theirs less so. How then could gentlemen declare that it was calculated to injure our carrying trade? When by it our trade was put on the footing of absolute security; whilst that of France and Spain was admitted under considerable restrictions, enjoying in but one particular, and for twelve years only an equality with ours. Their trade, before on so superior a footing, had descended from its pre-eminence in privilege, and given way to ours. And yet gentlemen warn us of the destruction of our carrying trade, and commercial prosperity, from the very source which has enlarged and secured both. The enemies of the treaty, therefore, are the advocates of the trade of France and Spain, and the enemies, so far, of our own. Since by retaining things in their present posture, they would continue to those nationr the superior advantages which they now enjoy in the ports of Louisiana, they would continue the restrictions which heretofore have fettered our commerce to that country, and they would refuse to put our trade on a footing superior to that of France and Spain.

But whilst gentlemen endeavor to alarm us with the idea of this formidable competition, I cannot, Sir, (said Mr. R.) feel a moment's apprehension from this quarter. Exclusive of the limitation of twelve years, and the restriction that their cargoes shall be of French or Spanish growth or manufacture, who, that considered the present condition and future prospects of those countries could regard them as formidable commercial competitors? Was there not infinitely greater probability that the 3d article of the treaty of London, which had no limitation as to time, and embraced our whole frontier on the side of Canada, would enable Great-Britain to supply that frontier on terms as cheap, or cheaper, than we ourselves could?

With more candor, however, the gentleman has boldly avowed that he was among the number of those who, at the last session of Congress, were for pursuing "vigorous measures," for enforcing our rights in relation to the Mississippi.—What those vigorous measures were the House would be at no loss to determine. The gentleman had disdained to deny his principles; he would not now shrink from what he had then advocated, and Mr. R. said he applauded him for it.

Mr. Randolph said, the gentleman had laid his premises a great way off, as if from the expectation that they would not be closely examined, and that, therefore, there would be nothing to oppose to the conclusions which he had drawn from them. He had stated a case scarcely supposable, and from it infered the very principle in question. His whole argument was founded on presuming the very principle to be granted which was in dispute. The United States, says he, cannot incorporate into the union Great Britain or France; and therefore they cannot unite to themselves the colonies of either nation. If the gentleman meant to prove the impolicy or impracticability of adding France or England to the United States, no one, he believed, was disposed to question the justice of his remark. But the position in contest was, can the United States, constitutionally, extend their limits? And this point in dispute the gentleman takes for granted by saying, that we cannot extend our dominion over England or France, and therefore cannot acquire dominion in any other country. That is, we cannot, because we cannot.

(Mr. Randolph's speech to be continued.)

Translated for the American.

Extract from a Paris Paper of October 1, 1803. or 8 Vendemaire, year 12.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE
SEAMEN OF FRANCE.

SEAMEN! The most brilliant scene of glory is now opening before you; the army of England is assembled on the coasts; you are going to join the brave who have extended the boundaries of the Republic; they shall be ranked among you in your ships, and their presence alone shall cause our enemy to shudder at the thought of having, in so short a time, no barrier to oppose you, and of being punished, for the injuries they have too long perpetrated on us.

It was the English government that fomented our troubles in France, that sowed diffidence and dissentions among the people, that squandered away their gold for the purpose of dividing the first authorities, and to disgrace our best institutions by their outrages.

It was the English government, who, to the contempt of the rights of nations, attempted to ruin the common weal, by introducing counterfeit *assignats*, and by altering our coin.

It was the English government, who, after being master of Toulon by the most infamous treachery, rather than by force of arms, plunged your fellow citizens into dungeons; caused those to perish, who were faithful to their country: It was the English, who, when forced to take a shameful flight, carried the flames in the magazines, in the ships, and in the houses of the citizens, in hopes to reduce that bulwark of the Republic in the Mediterranean, into a heap of ashes.

It was the English government who kindled the torches of civil war in La Vendee, in the western department, at Lyons, and in the south of France: It was that government who, mustered up, under the banner of fanaticism, credulous men who were led astray by those traitors that were sold and devoted to that government, which for ten years has constantly stirred up the fire of that cruel war, equally delighted with successes or losses, provided the blood of the French was spilt.

In short it is that government alone that prolongs the storm that still hangs over several parts of both hemispheres, and that wishes to deceive Europe by its erroneous demonstrations, and by its seeming desire for peace.

But Europe knows that this court must wish for war, since it is by war only that it grows rich; yet it is that government who in its manifestos and stately speeches, dares to accuse France of an intatiable. But they say nothing of their having laid waste our colony of St. Domingo; of having taken without striking a blow, the colonies of Holland who was their ally: And they still pretend to retain those robberies that they call conquests! And it is the king of England who talks to the powers of Europe of the ambition of France!

But the principles of the French towards other nations are sufficiently known at present, they are no longer to be made obscure by vain allegations. When the French Republic ascertained the boundaries that were assigned to her by nature; when she repairs, in this point, the faults of the monarchy, she scorns foreigns conquests, now that she has attained her aim. She neither oppresses secondary not weak powers; she has no such ideas as ruining her allies; she is faithful to her friends; she punishes her enemies, yet she hates them not: Naturally generous, she does not even hate the English nation, yet all the French agree in one point, which is, to recollect the affairs of Toulon, of Geneva, of Dunkirk, of Quiberon, of La Vendee; and they detest, abominate and abhor, the cruely, the perfidy and the bloody machiavelism of the British ministry, and in the mean time deplore the inconceivable blindness by which the English suffer their treasure to be exhausted to become the shame of the world.

The French Republic shall avenge the Universe!

In order to come to this glorious point, know, Frenchmen, that more than one way offers to you! Yet the most worthy of you, and the most ready, is a descent on England: Unheard of successes have inured you to count obstacles no longer; in such an enterprize the name of our armies alone is the promise of triumph, and the justice of the cause the guarantee of it. This is no longer the time for insulting the projects of a descent, or of discussing the means of effecting it. The French are now come to such a point as to shew that their WILL is victory. Now then, let the army of England go, and dictate peace in London: There, republicans, you shall find auxiliaries; there also you shall find numbers of men whom reason has not so far deserted, not to feel the odium that their government pours upon the British; and there, in short, you shall find those thousands of generous men who strive, since long, to bring about a parliamentary reform. There again you shall find numbers of those workmen who breathe after peace, whom war, by being prolonged, shall reduce to misery, and who already weigh in the balance of their actual wants, the gilded deception of their royal haranguers, the illusion of their manifestos, and the chymerical ideas of their conquests: You shall also find the Irish nation, oppressed since so many years, crushed under the weight of the chains of a court that feeds on the sweat of their brow, quenches its thirst in their blood, and at the same time insulting them in their despair.

Brave warriors! Go on these auspices, and second the unanimous wish of the nation, led by the first magistrate of the republic—by the hero who so often shewed you the way to victory. The acclamation of every just and virtuous being in the world shall be yours: Go, and hasten to re-establish the liberty of the seas.—In fine, force to come again within just limits, the unwarrantable ambition of a government that disturbs its own country, as well as the universe. Secure the peace and tranquility of the French Republic, and that of Europe. Such is the grand object which remains for you to fulfil! And, since, in this very moment, the British government, cooly smiling, with a ferocious smile on the distresses of the continent applauds itself of its opulence, force that government, in conformity with justice, to acquit its share of the expences of a war which alone it wishes to perpetuate.

The republic has but one opinion—one voice for a descent on England. It is the cry of all the French. What glory is promised to the army of England! It suffices to shew it to the brave who compose that army! To inflame our warriors with an invincible enthusiasm, there needs but to recall to them what they have already accomplished! The walls of the strongest places fell before them; the first captains have not been able to resist them. They made BENDER prisoner at Luxembourg, and WURMSER at Mantua: By their valor the French standard flies on the borders of the Rhine and on the Egean sea. After so many victories, what speeches, what words could add any thing to the ardor of the French soldiers! It sufficies to them to hear the voice of their country and to call to mind their own exploits!

From the Wilmington Mirror.

We copy the following tender and pathetic Letter on the death of a child, from the London Universal Magazine, *for June* 1768, *should any of our readers unfortunately be in a situation similar to that described by the author, they will no doubt derive consolation from a perusal of this elegant performance.*

LETTER.

THERE is a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life, and while we admire the spreading leaves and unfolding blossom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. This my frequent theme will continue, I believe, until my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose on a bed of dust. Ye borderers on the grave, the child of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature

an experience. I have seen a dear, a beloved child, the little companion of all my hours of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in agonies of pain, while I poured over him my tears and my prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him dying, dead—coffined—I have kissed him in his shroud—I have taken the last farewel—I have heard the bell call him to the silent vault. I am stabbed to the heart, even to the brain. Hæret lateri letalis arundo. *Virg.*

With what tender care was the boy nursed! How often has he been the pleasing burthen of my arms! What hours of anxiety for his welfare have I felt! What endearing amusements for him invented! Amiable was his person sensible was his mind.—All who saw, loved him—all who knew him admired a genius which outran his years. The sun no sooner arose than it was eclipsed. No sooner was the flower opened than it was cut down. My mind eagerly resolves every moment of past joy. All the parental affections rush like a torrent and overwhelm me.—Wherever I go I seem to hear him, turn round and lose him.

What does this world present but a long walk of misery and desolation? In tears man is born—in agonies he dies. What fills up his interval? Momentary joys and lasting pains. Every wise man must often wish to have his curtain drop, as the scene of vanity and vexation closed. To me a church yard is a pleasing walk. My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the connexions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest. I praise, with Solomon, the dead who are already dead, more than the living who are yet alive.

I will call reason and religion to my aid.—Prayers and tears cannot restore my child; and to God who made us we must submit—Perhaps, he is snatched in mercy from impending woe. In life he might have been miserable; in death he must be happy. I will not think him dead—I will not consider him confined in the vault, or mouldering in the dust, but risen, clad with true glory and immortality; gone to regions of eternal day, where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child; gone above the reach of sorrow, vice or pain. That little hand, which was so busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp. That voice, which was music to my ears, warble sweet symphonies to our universal Father, Lord and King. Those feet, which ran to welcome me from toil, and my arms received, while I held him up, and for the blessing, used to thank my God, now traverse the starry pavement of the heavens. The society of weak, impure, unhappy mortals is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits; and his fair brow is encircled with a never fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies? Wish him in the vale of sorrow? I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss. It is not for thee, but for myself I weep. I speak as if he were present. And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me? "Are there not ministering spirits?" And our great Milton says,

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we sleep and when we wake."

Perhaps even now, he hovers over me with rosy wings—dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next is our best support. Dark are the ways of Providence, while we are wrapt up in mortality; but, convinced there is a God, we must hope and believe, that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe to the Supreme Disposer of all events! I am but as a pilgrim here, have trod my rough paths, and drank many bitter cups. As my days shorten, may the sun of righteousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the New Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more! May I descend into the grave in peace! May I meet my angel boy at the gate of death; may his hand conduct me to the palace of eternity; and may we there be emparadised in the bosom of everlasting love!!

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Mr. Thomas Walden, who came passenger in the ship Aspasia from Amsterdam, has obliging favored us with a file of London papers to the 25th October.

He informs us that the ship Abeona, Gallop, from Baltimore, arrived at Amsterdam on the 8th October, with Mr. Bourne, the American Consul on board.

The Dutch had about 7 or 8 vessels of war in commission lying in the Texel Roads and at Amsterdam, where several others were building, besides near 25 flat bottomed boats, for the expedition against England. Admiral De Winter was at Amsterdam. There were not many troops in the city or its vicinity. Trade was at a stand, and the Dutch very desirous of peace.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

Yesterday arrived, the ship Fanny, captain Larke, 92 days from the Isle of France, Capt. Larke, informs that they had not heard of the war between France and England at the Isle of France, at the time of his sailing; that two French ships of the line and 6 or 7 frigates arrived there some time before he sailed, who it was said came from France, with a body of French troops to take possession of Pondicherry, agreeable to the treaty of Amiens; but on their arrival, the British refused to give them possession; that after laying in the road some time waiting orders, they received dispatches from the Governor of the Isle of France, on which they cut their cables, and returned to the Isle of France, where they landed 2,000 French troops who were waiting further orders from France.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in the Indiana Territory, dated November 22.

"I was lately at Detroit making arrangements for the conveyance of the mail.

It is a bad country for the mail to be carried through:—But I believe there is no better route by which it can go to the same place:—and in case the subject should come before you, I would take leave to refer you to a report which I have made upon it to the Post-Master General. It would I conceive be very impolitic to discontinue the route, as it is the only channel of communication that the people there have with the rest of the union, and almost the only particular evidence which they have of their belonging to it. Their present connection with the Indiana territory, is a most vexatious and discouraging one. They scarcely ever see the judges, and almost all civil suits after being determined at Detroit are carried to port Vincennes. They are anxious for a separate government; and though they are but few in number, amounting I think to about 5,000, they ought to have it:—for without it they cannot enjoy the advantages common to other American citizens.

Their peculiar situation in a political view likewise calls for it. It would tend to weaken British influence, and to strengthen the population there. It would have a happy effect on the minds of the Indians, as a regular government organized and operating there would increase their respect for the United States. If wisely administered it would also conciliate the French, and in time create in them an attachment to the American republic. Nine tenths of the population consist of these people,—but they have none of the feelings of Americans.

But perhaps, there is no part of our territory where greater circumspection would be requisite in the appointment of a chief magistrate and of other public officers.

He should be a man attached to the people of America and to the government upon principle—but without that sectarian vehemence or narrow national spirit, which excites alarm, and creates opposition were it should be the study to conciliate esteem. He should be active in promoting public improvements, and affording to the inhabitants a feeling of the benefits of government. They have now no roads, no bridges, no schools. Not one man in an hundred can speak a word of English. This creates a wall of separation which should be broken down. A school conducted by a Catholic who speaks the English language should be established in every settlement. One at the river Reisin, one near Stoney creek, one near the Wyandot town, one between the river Rouge and the river Ecoste, and one or two at Detroit will be sufficient. Their land titles, which stand upon four different foundations, ought to be speedily examined into and established. More land should be purchased from the Indians, and encouragement given to actual settlers upon more liberal terms than in any other part of the union. The country is not inviting:—but it is notwithstanding a fine country for raising stock; and it is of infinite importance to exhibit to the Indians by means of an increasing population in that quarter, a monument at their own doors of the growing power of the United States, and to counteract any aims, which, in the fluctuation of political relations, may be grounded either on the jealousy of the English settlers or the disaffection of the French.

It depends, in short, upon the measures of Congress, and upon the character and spirit of the government which may be established there—whether the territory on the lakes shall be a source of wealth and security, or a mere dead weight on the United States. Should it on the one hand, be placed under the guidance, of a quiet inactive chief magistrate who cares for nothing in his office but its powers and emoluments; or on the other hand should it be subject to the rule of a noisy demagogue, the slave of national prejudices—who feels no sentiment but self admiration, & knows no principle but that of bowing to the source of power and honour wherever it may exist;—in either case—the people will continue to regard themselves as subjects, instead of learning to feel as citizens,—and will embrace the first opportunity of throwing off the yoke.

PRICES CURRENT AT LIVERPOOL.

October 26.

American produce admitted for home use.

Tobacco duty unpaid—York and James River, 3d 1-2 a 6d 3-4 per lb. Rappahannock 3d 1-2, a 6d. Potowmac, 3d 1-4 a 5d. Georgia, 3d 1-2 a 5d. Stem'd 5d a 6d 1-2; Maryland, Brown 4d a 5d Coloury 6d a 8d. Kitefoot, 8d a 10d. The demand very flat, except wrapping kinds for Ireland and stem'd, which are both enquired after. The stock is about 6000 hhds.

Flour, Superfine 32 a 34s per bl; Steady.

Rice, duty paid 38 a 39s per cwt. bonded for exportation, 33s; In little demand.

Ashes, Pot, 1st 33 a 42s; Pearl 1st 38 a 39s. Dull except 1st Boston.

Flaxseed for crushing and sowing 7 a 8s per W. Bushel.

Cotton—New Orleans, 1s 1d a 1s 6d per lb. Georgia Sea Island. Fine 2s 8d a 2s 9d; Good 2s 4d a 2s 6d; Midling 2s a 2s 3d; Ordinary 1s 5d a 1s 11d; Bowed 1s 3d a 1s 9d; Upland do. 1s a 1s 2d; Good qualities of New-Orleans and Sea Island are in fair demand—Upland rather flat,

Turpentine, 20 at 20s 6d per cwt.

Pitch, 11s a 12s per cwt.

Rosin, 16 a 17s per cwt.

Tar, 20s a 21s per bbls.

Produce to be warehoused for exportation free of duty, in British or American vessels.

Staves White Oak pipe 24 at 30l per M. of 1200—hhds 15 a 21 bbl 7 a 12l Red Oak hhd 5 a 7l.

Sugar, Muscovado, brown, 35 a 40s per cwt; Midling, 41 a 44s; Fine, 50 a 54s; Havannah, brown, 45 a 40s; Yellow, 50 a 54; White, 59 a 68; The regular export season being closed, the demand for Muscovado and clayed sugars is now trifling; Havannahs, however, are in considerable demand.

Coffee; Ordinary, 110 a 120s per cwt; Middling, 125 a 130s; Good 134 a 140s. No fine. Coffee goes off freely on account of purchases on speculation. The Stocks of both sugar and coffee, as well as that of cocoa, being very moderate, we look to the prices being supported, particularly as there is an appearance that we shall have a partial export to the continent during the winter.

Indigo may be imported for home use, in American vessels, duty 13s 9d per 100Olbs and Cochineal duty 11d per lb. N. B. There is also a duty of 12 ½ per cent on amount of the above, excepting cotton.

American ship are subject to a duty of 4s per ton inwards and 2s. per ton outwards, agreeable to the admeasurement of this port. Ship liable to perform quarantine are likewise subjected to an extra tonage duty of 3s per ton, but chargeable on the fright.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 9.

The House Resumed the consideration of the amendment to the Constitution, received from the Senate, respecting the mode of electing a president and Vice President.

Mr. Hoge moved a recommitment, in order to obtain an amendment to the resolution.

Motion lost—Ayes 40—Noes 63.

The question was then put on agreeing to the main Resolution.

Messrs. Smilie, Holland, Thomas, Jackson Stanton, and J. Randolph spoke in favor, and Messrs. Taggart, Thatcher, R. Griswold, Dennis, Huger, and Eustis, against it.

At seven o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, and lost—Ayes 37.

When the FINAL QUESTION on agreeing to the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION, as received from the Senate, without alteration, was taken by yeas and nays, which being called the speaker rose, and observed,—the yeas are 83, and the nays 42, the Speaker votes in the affirmative, the amendment is consequently carried in the AFFIRMATIVE by a constitutional majority.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Nancy,	Boston
Evelina, Crowdhill,	Jamaica
Schr. Polly and Sally,	Norfolk
Empress,	Boston
Prince,	do.
Lark	Norfolk
Sloop Patient Sally, Fisher,	Philadelphia
Samuel	Boston
Emonecy	Norfolk

CLEARED.

Ship Maria, Jackson,	Lisbon
Schr. May Flower,	Corrunna, in Spain
John, Tupman,	Barbadoes
Saucy Jack, Blunt,	St. Domingo

JUST RECEIVED,

First quality

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins by the box,

Prunes by the box,

Olives by the box,

Grapes by the jar or smaller quantity,

Sweet Oranges, and

A general assortment of Groceries, &c.

T. SIMMS.

Dec. 10. d

Public Sale.

On Monday the 18th December, inst. at one o'clock, will be sold at the Coffee House in Alexandria,

Two acres of Land,

being the eastern part of the lot whereon Mr. J. Duff now lives, near the town of Alexandria, on which is erected a stable fit for four horses, and a necessary, all under good fence, there is also a never failing spring of good and wholesome water. Further particulars will be made known previous to the sale.

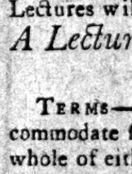
Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 13.

For Charleston, (South-Carolina,)

OR

The West-Indies, as Freight may offer,



The new Sloop

PATIENT SALLY,

MICHAEL FISHER, Master; will carry about 600 bls. and be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to the Master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Dec. 13, d

Just Received,

Muscatel and Bloom Raisins by the box,

Fresh Prunes, English Grapes by the jar or pound,

Olives just from Malaga,

English Walnuts and Figs,

Large Oranges, Limes and Lemons,

R. I. Apples by the barrel,

Do. Cheese, Potatoes, Cranberries,

Onions, and best dried Codfish for family use.

A. WILLIS.

Dec. 13. d

LECTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the course of Lectures on EDUCATION, &c. will commence on Wednesday evening next, at Lovell's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, city of Washington, when will be delivered

A Lecture on History.

And on Monday evening the 16th inst. at the Union Tavern, George-Town, the course of Law Lectures will commence by the delivery of

A Lecture on the Utility of Law & its Professors.

TERMS—Ten Dollars each course; and to accommodate such gentlemen as cannot attend the whole of either Course, Tickets will be issued to single Lectures at one dollar each.

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.

City of Washington, Dec. 10, 1803.

N. B. The Lectures will be delivered precisely at 7 o'clock, P. M. on the evening assigned therefor. d5t

INDIA GOODS.

I have received twenty four bales of India Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Beerbom Gurrahs,		Gazapoore	do.
Beerpoore Cossahs,		Patna Chintz,	
Mow Sannas,		Mizzipodre	do.
Johanna	do.	Blue Gilla Hhfs.	
Mamarapoore	do.	Sooty Romall	do.
Jallapoore	do.		

Benjamin Shreve.

Dec. 12. d

Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in King-Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and cassimeres, coating, forest cloth, kersey, and half-thicks, striped and rose blankets, frizes, flannels, toilinett and swansdowns, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, dowlas, creas and, ticklenburgs, brown and white platillas, Irish linen, long lawn and fine cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambric muslins, white and coloured fine India mull mull and strigg do. fashionable chintz and calicoes, furniture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves, French and English silk pick nick, & lace do. 6-4 sattin stripe and fancy bordered cambric shawls, white and coloured camel's hair do. patent sewing cotton threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

Nov. 21. d

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 hhds. } *New England Rum,*
56 bls. }

75 tons Plaister Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

1250 *tons Plaister.*

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaister, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9. d

The Marine Insusrance Association continue to meet at their office every day from 12 till 2 o'clock.

Wm. Groverman, Broker.

Oct. 12. eo

Cash given for clean linnen rags at this office.

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Messrs. Stokes and Co's Patentand Family Medicine Store, Mount Pleasant, New York, and for sale at their book store, King street,

A SUPPLY OF

Family & Patent Medicines,

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows what dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy of bile in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrescent qualities, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. *The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills*, in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful disease, is universally known in the islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West India islands, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

—

MATRIMONY.

IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by Secret Infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that those circumstance are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow [illegible] the circulation languid, and the faculties paralised, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body and reanimate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss or depravity of appetite, and pallid countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example, have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous labyrinth of secret sensuality, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amidst the agonizing reflections of conscious guilt.—When the sons and darghters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, imbecility, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, tremours, languor, paleness, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back, chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

Price One Dollar per packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

—

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard.

Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism gout, lumbago, sciatica, numbness, palsy and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulences and indigestion, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active embrocation, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozan limbs the severest sprains and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, for many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

—

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and films; it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

—

CHAMBAUD'S
Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthmas and confirmed consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

—

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, *arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head achs.*

—

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'e Anti-Billious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,
March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

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DR. BARDWELL'S

Re animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life,

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Dissentery.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovred by man or offereed to the world.

Price, 1 dollar and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

—

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, surfiets, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvey, obstructions or stoppages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

☞ These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to befar superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduceft the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public. they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13. 1aw

ROBERT T. HOOE and Co.

Have for Sale,

A GENERAL ASSRTMENT OF

Coarse and fine Woolens,
Irish and German Linens,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Liverpool China, white and coloured, in assorted crates,
Do. Stone Ware in crates, assorted,
Sacking, coarse Hats in boxes, assorted,
London Pewter, Scarlet Cardinals,
Pipes in boxes, Paints in kegs,
English Nails of all sizes.

An assortment of Russia Linens and Diapers—Hemp and Iron.

Nov. 4 eo

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union Streets,

9 bales India cottons
One case bandanna handkerchiefs,
China, Longee and Pulicat do.
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 cases fur hats,
Table and tea sets china,
Barrels East India Sugar,
Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,
Country gin, Malaga wine,
Red seal leather, and about 3 tons first quality Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold cheap.

Dec. 5 d

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the Ann, the United States, and the Orion, from Liverpool,

A complete assortment of Queen's Ware,

and can now supply country merchants on the shortest notice. Has also received a number of well

ASSORTED CRATES,

in excellent condition.——Has for sale as usual

China and Glass Ware.

Likewise for sale, Pipes by the box, Crowley Steel, New Castle Grindstones.

Oct. 29. d6t eo

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the second day of January next, agreeable to law. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature representing the county wherein the respective members reside, or by the senator of their respective districts.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803.

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NOTICE.

THE members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture, in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held at their general office, in Richmond, on the eleventh day of January next.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. I. C.

Richmond, Nov. 29, 1803. } D7 1aw 4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. *Archibald Morton*, are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber properly authenticated, and all such as are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Dec. 6. 4‡

EDUCATION.

I shall open a NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday evening next, at my house next door to the Indian Queen on King street; where pupils committed to my care will be diligently instructed in

Reading, Writing & Arithmetic.

Those persons who are disposed to favour me with their patronage ou the present occasion, will please to call as soon as possible, that I may have it in my power to make arrangements proper for the order of the school and improvement of the scholars.

John Mason.

N. B. MARIAN MASON continues to teach Reading, Writing and Needle work, and would BOARD three or four girls on moderate terms.

Nov. 5. eo

I have just received,

A SUPPLY OF FRESH TEAS

And MUSCATEL RAISINS,

New Jersey Cheese of a superior quality, patent, mould and drop Shot, best FF English Gunpowder, Fig Blue and excellent Segars.

On Hand—A general Assortment of Spiritous Liquors, Wines and Groceries, warranted genuine.

William Ramsay.

Nov. 25. 1m eo

To be Sold,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mann Page, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mannsfield, his late residence,

All the personal Property belonging to his Estate:

Consisting of about One Hundred and Sixty

NEGROES,

together with all the stock of Horses, three Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Plantatation Utensils, and about 1000 barrels of Corn. Amongst the Negroes are seven very valuable Carpenters, three excellent Blacksmiths, two Millers and some other tradesmen. The greater part, if not the whole, of this valuable property, will be sold on a credit of 12 months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All sums under twenty dollars must be paid in money.

There is also to dispose of, at private sale, and on the foregoing terms, a number of

LOTS

in Hanover town, county of Hanover, including the Tobacco Warehouses at that place; a House and Lot in the town of Bath, or Berkley Springs, and 3000 acres of

TENNESSEE LANDS,

belonging to said estate.

☞ All persons having claims against said Estate, will please make them known as speedily as possible; and those indebted will, it is hoped, be forward in making payment to

Robert Patton,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 1. d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virgina, for a law to establish a town at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 5, 1803. d

WILLIAM HODGSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A consignment of well bought superfine and second *Broad Cloths & Kersimeres,*

by the piece or package, at an advance to nett first cost and charges only.

He has also for sale, imported by the ship Ann, Bradford, from Liverpool,

Twenty cases English FELT HATS,

assorted prices.

Likewise—Negro Cottons, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Coatings, Baizes, and a bale of worsted Pantaloons.

A quantity of Liverpool and Cadiz coarse

SALT.

A few hogsheads Molasses—Nova Scotia

GRINDSTONES.

For Rent—The Dwelling House and Warehouse on Prince street, the latter occupied by himself, and well calculated for the dry goods' business: the former suitable for a genteel family.

The terms will be moderate and immediate possession given. d

HOUSES TO LET.

THE subscriber having removed from Alexandria, is desirous of letting his TWO HOUSES in Water street, situated upon the north and south corners of Jefferson street. They are well suited to the accommodation of small families, have an uninterrupted and extensive view of Potomac, with well enclosed gardens and necessary out buildings attached.

A few unimproved lots under fence, adjoining the above for rent or sale.

For Particulars apply to Mr. D. W. Scott, nearly opposite the premises, or to R. I. Taylor, Esq. King street.

T. HAMILTON.

Dec. 6. eo

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, onthe 19th of July, a negro man named

MOSES:

he is a tall boney man, about 6 feet high, not very fleshy, has a remarkable scar across the middle of his nose, his hair long and strait for that of a Negro, though not tied. He has been several times seen sculking about Alexandria Any person who will deliver me the said Negro, or secure him and give me information thereof, shall receive the above reward.

AUG: J. SMITH.

Fairfax County, Aug. 3. eo

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—Enquire of the Printer.

August 31. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.